

WORKSHOP ON MEMBRANE SCIENCE USING X-RAY TECHNIQUES

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Biomembrane Problems Studied by X-ray Diffraction

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Applications to membrane problems

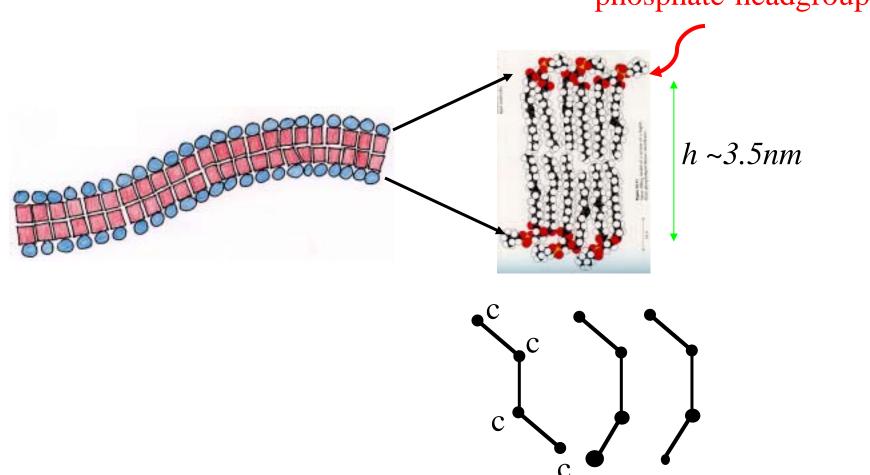
- (0) Background—diffraction from lipid bilayers
- (1) Gramicidin-a passive ion channel
 1.1) Ion binding sites
 1.2) Non-conducting state
 1.3) Hydrophobic matching
 1.4) Membrane-mediated protein-protein interactions
- (2) Protein-lipid interactions--Hydrophobic Matching
- (3) Antimicrobial peptides
 3.1) Transmembrane pores
 3.2) Membrane thinning effect
 - 3.3) Pore structure
- (4) Membrane fusion problems 4.1) Stalk intermediate state

 - 4.2) Spontaneous curvatures of lipid mixtures
- (5) Collective chain dynamics by inelastic x-ray scattering

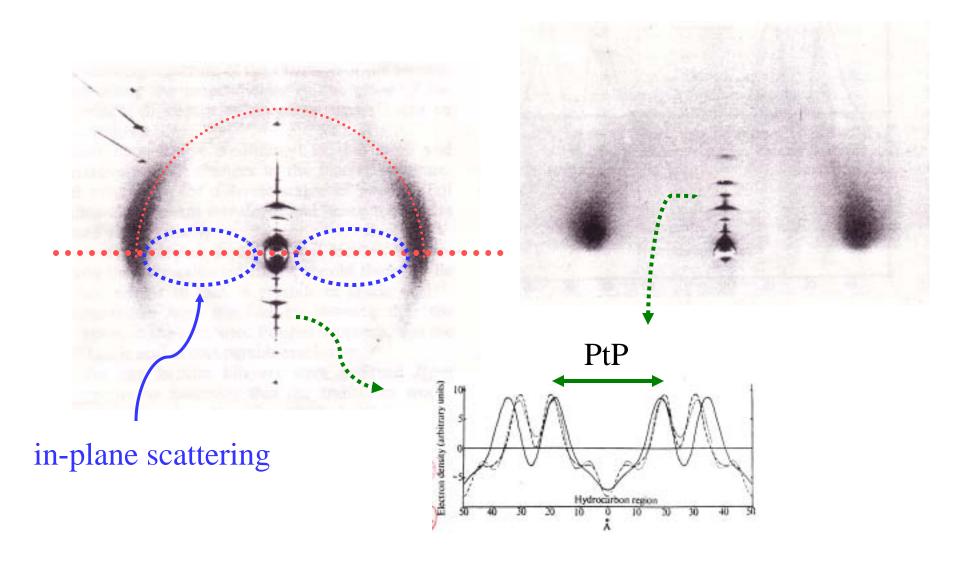
CONCLUSION

Lipids and Membranes

phosphate-headgroup



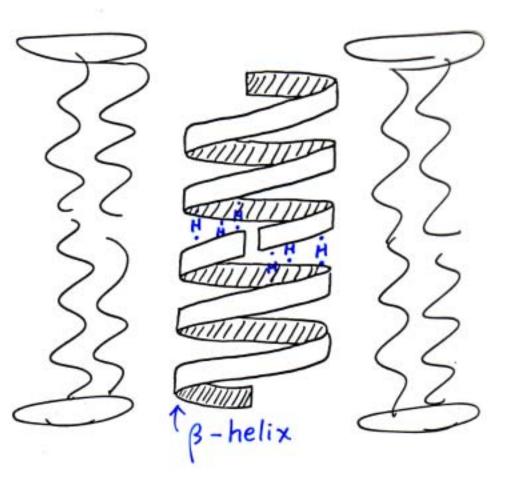
Levine and Wilkins, *Nature* 230, 69, 1971 Wilkins, Blaurock and Engelman, *Nature* 230, 72, 1971



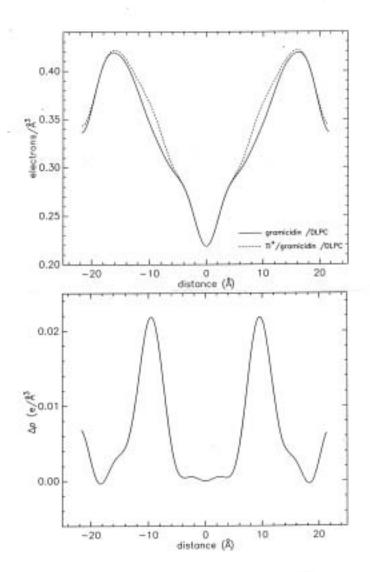
(1) Gramicidin

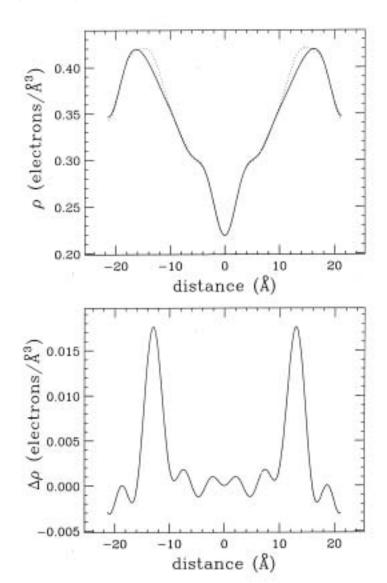
Gramicidin is a 15a.a. long L-D-L-D alternate peptide that forms a head-to-head dimeric passive ion channel. It has been used for a case study of ion transport across membranes.

It has two ion binding sites, but they are not obvious from the molecular structure.

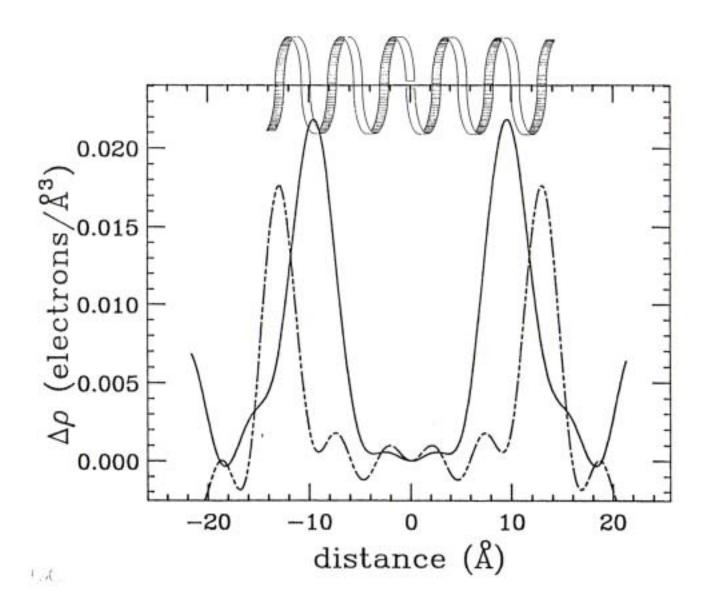


Electron density profiles by lamellar diffraction



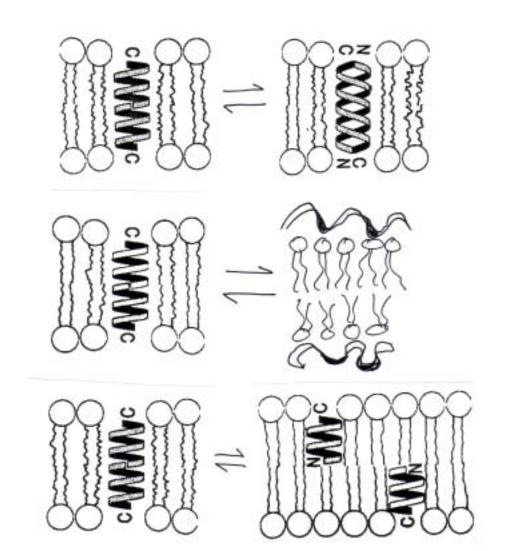


1.1) Location of ion-binding sites

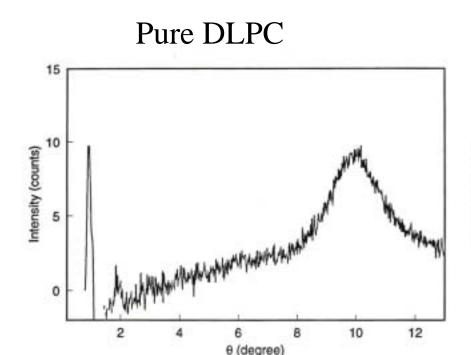


Olah et al., J. Mol. Biol. 218, 847 (1991)

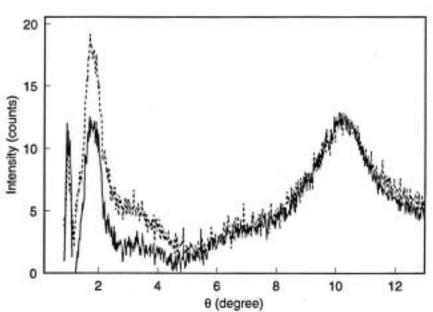
1.2) What is the non-conduction state of gramicidin?



Answer: gramicidin monomers are beta-helices.



DLPC/GA and DLPC/G-boc



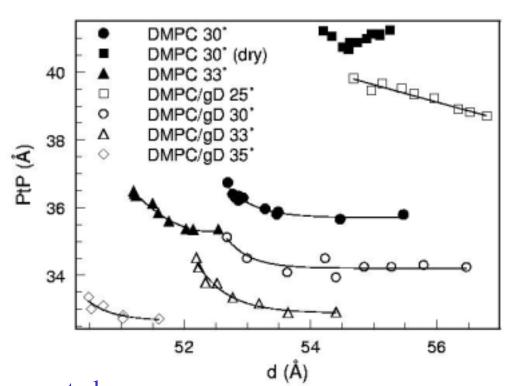
He et al., Biophys. Chem 49, 83 (1994)

1.3) Membrane thickness effect implies hydrophobic matching—a well accepted concept that has little direct evidence.

Huang., Biophys. J. 50, 1061 (1986)

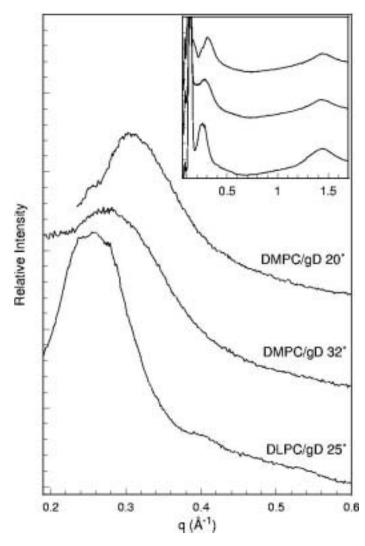
In the fluid	phase	near	full
hydration:	•		

	PtP
pure DLPC	3.08nm
DLPC/GA	3.21nm
pure DMPC	3.52nm
DMPC/GA	3.27nm

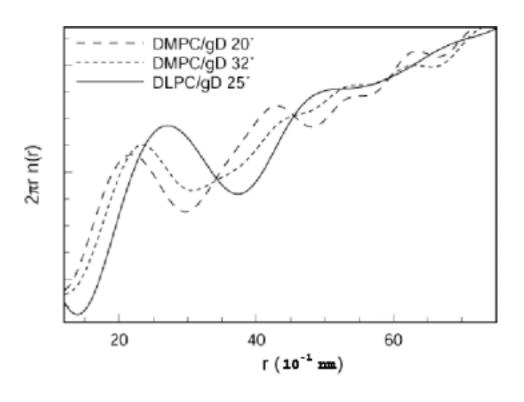


Harroun et al., Biophys. J. 76, 937 (1999) 1.4) Hydrophobic matching implies membrane-mediated protein interactions, another well accepted concept with little direct evidence (e.g., Engelman et al., 1983; Chan et al., 1983).

In-plane scattering



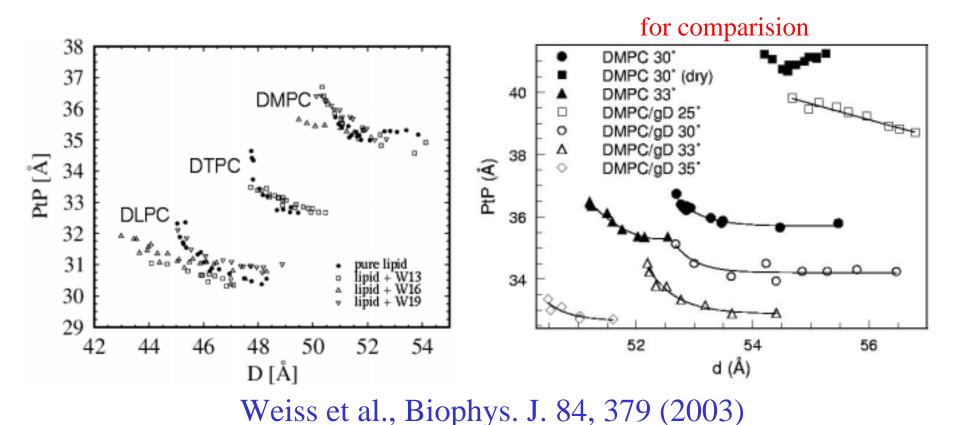
Radial distribution function of gramicidin in DMPC and DLPC



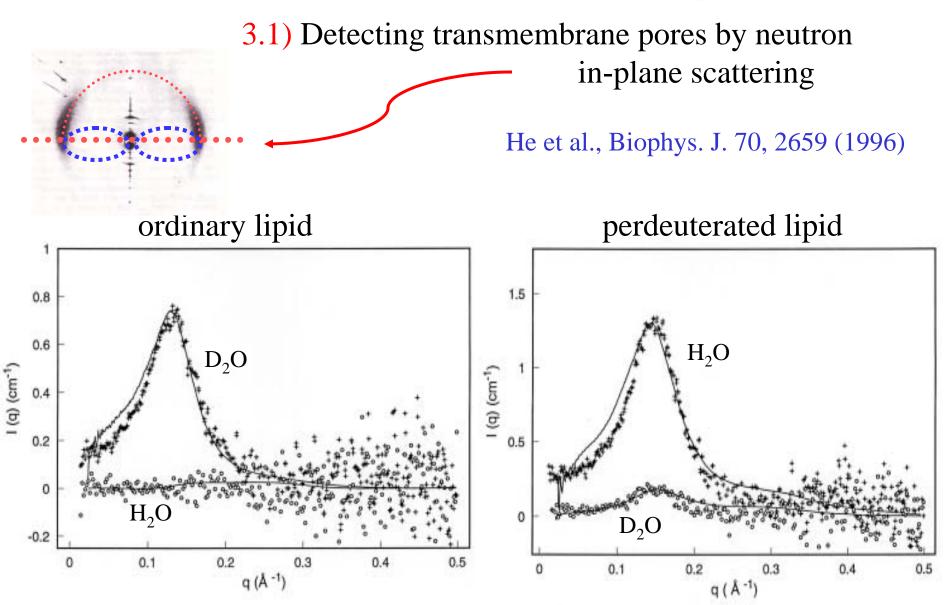
Harroun et al., Biophys. J.76, 937 (1999)

(2) No hydrophobic matching for single helices!

WALP, a hydrophobic sequence of Leu and Lys of varying length, bordered at both ends by two Trps.

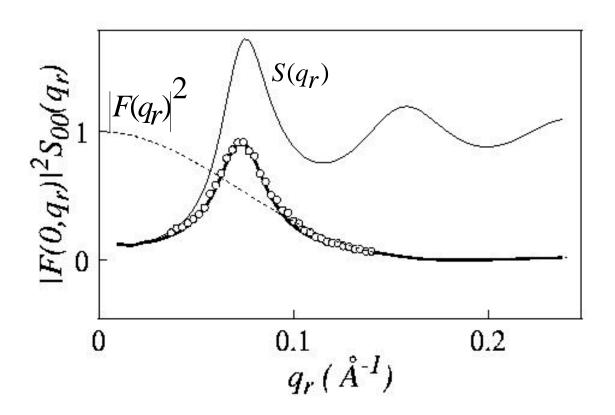


(3) Antimicrobial Peptides

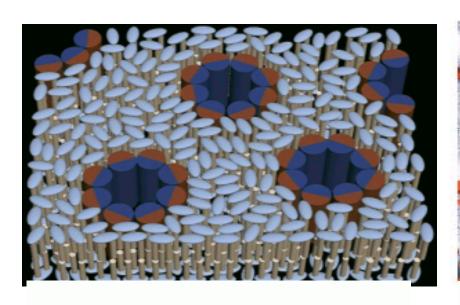


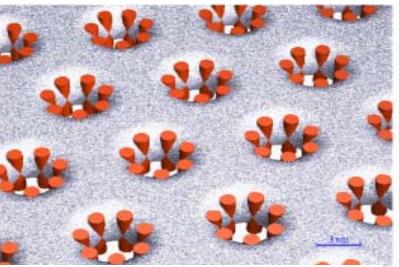
Analysis of neutron diffraction from fluid membranes

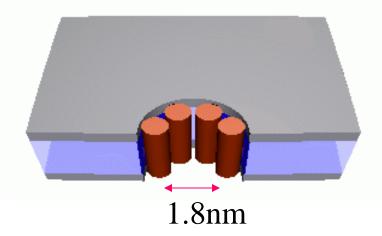
$$I = \left| F(q_r) \right|^2 S(q_r)$$

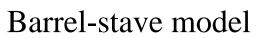


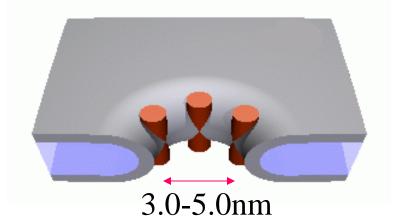
Putative structures of pores formed by antimicrobial peptides Yang et al., Biophys. J. 81, 1475 (2001)





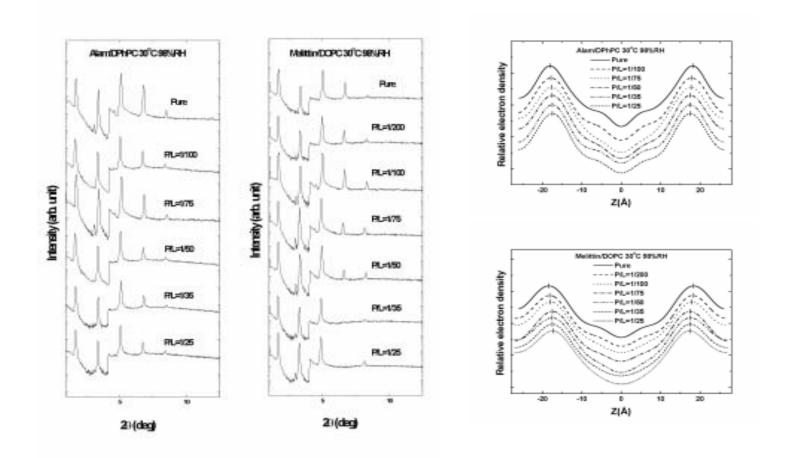






Toroidal model

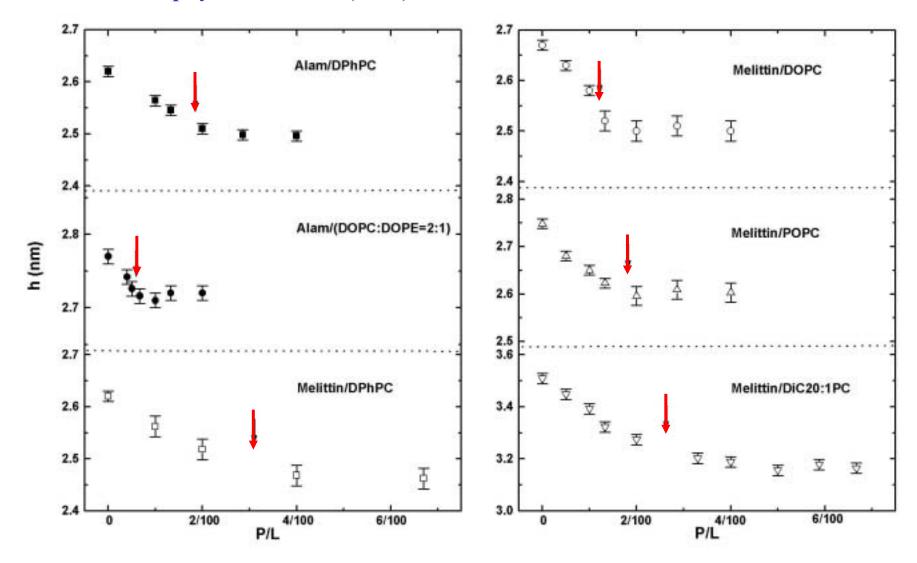
3.2) Pore formation can be seen as membrane-mediated two-state micellization. At low P/L, the peptides are monomers on the interface. At high P/L, pores are formed like micelles. The membrane mediation is observed in the thinning effect.



Membrane thinning

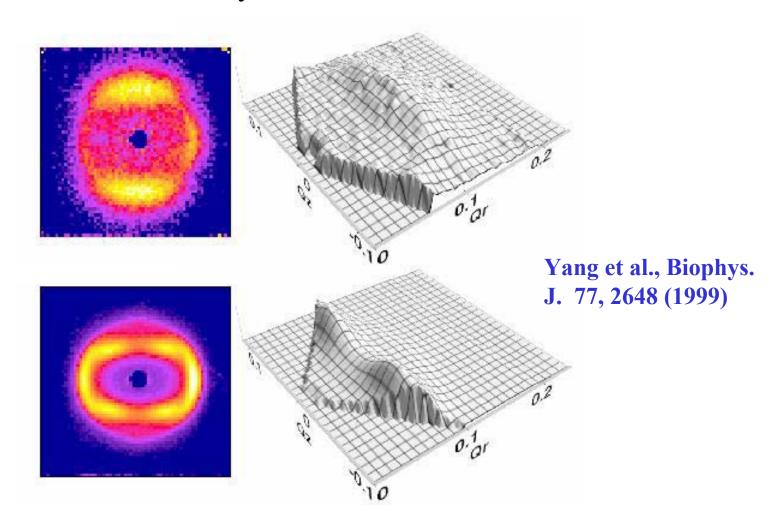


Chen et al., Biophys. J. 84, 3751 (2003)

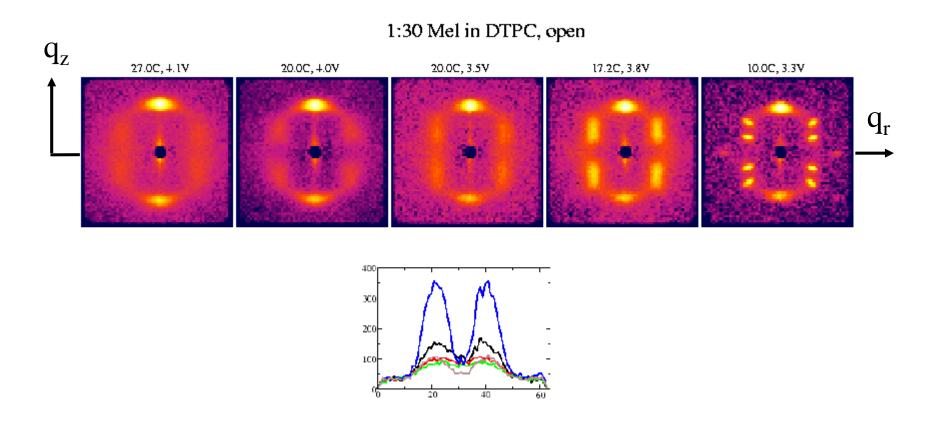


3.3) How to study the pore structure?

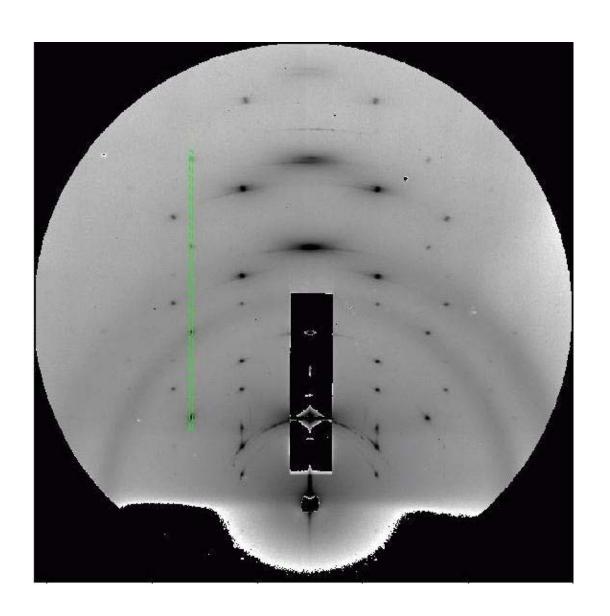
Induce inter-bilayer correlations.



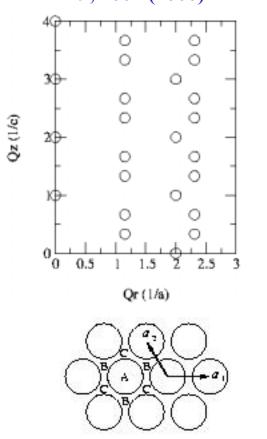
From uncorrelated to long-range correlated.



Rhombohedral lattice of pores

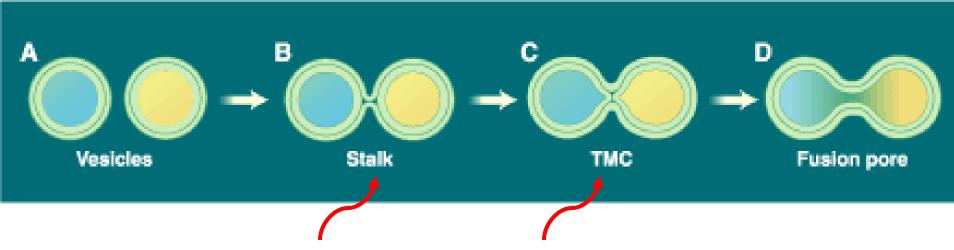


Yang et al., Biophys. J. 79, 2002 (2000)



Hexagoanl ABC stacking

(4) Membrane Fusion Problems

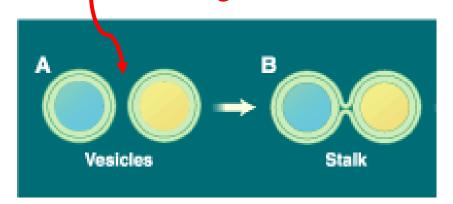


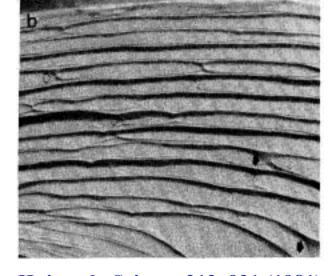
Are these the intermediate states? Do peptides affect these states?

*This problem is related to gene delivery, drug delivery, and anti-viral drugs.

The first step of fusion

Removing the water molecules in between.

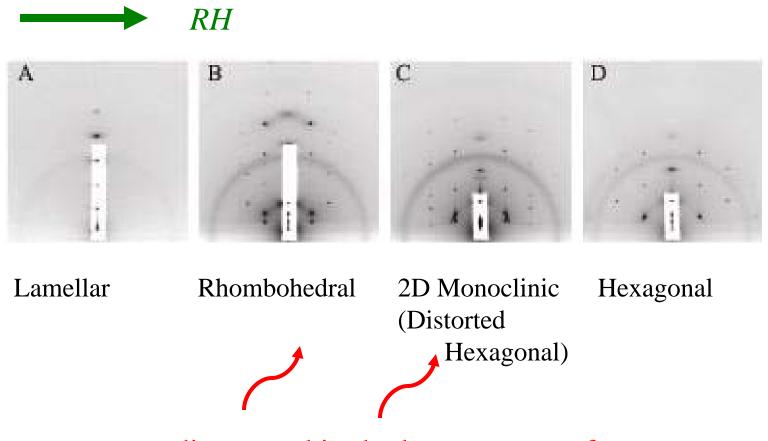






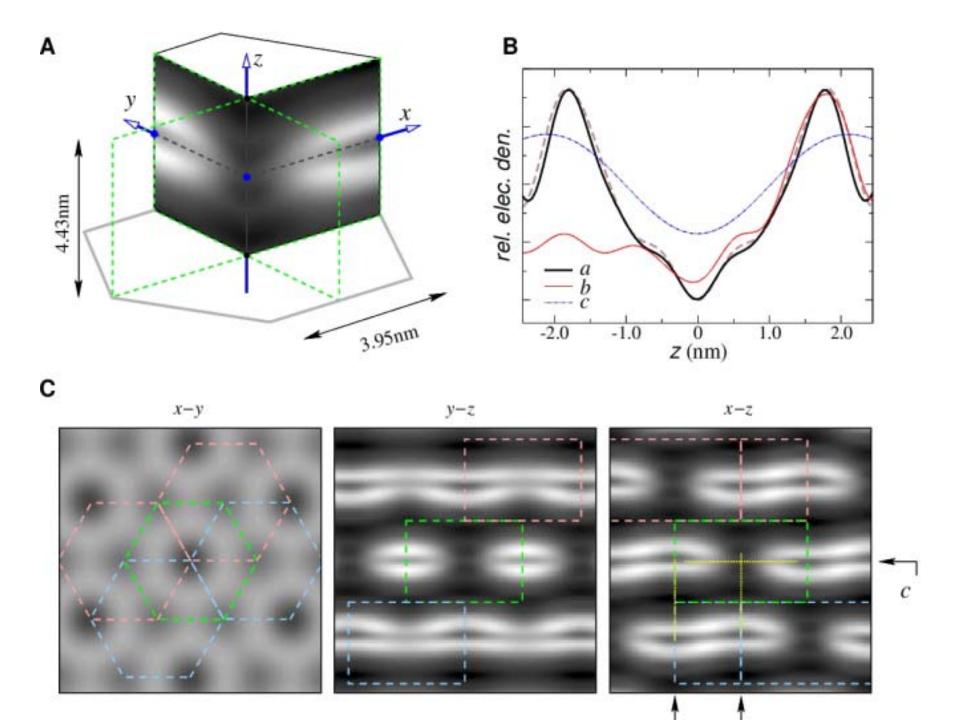
Hui et al., Science 212, 921 (1981)

DOPC/DOPE Mixtures

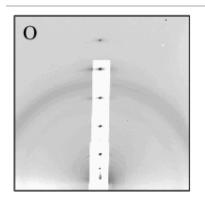


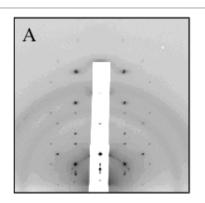
discovered in the last two years from the substrate-supported samples.

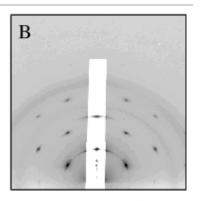
Yang et al., Biochemistry 42, 6631 (2003)



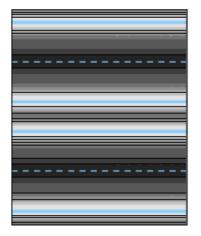
2D view

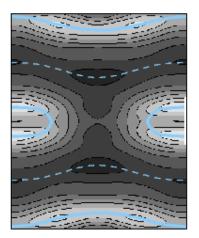


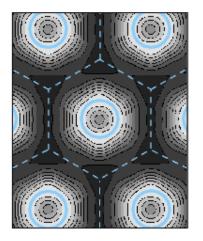




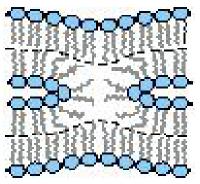
Yang and Huang, Science 297, 1877 (2002)

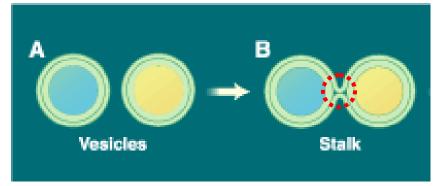




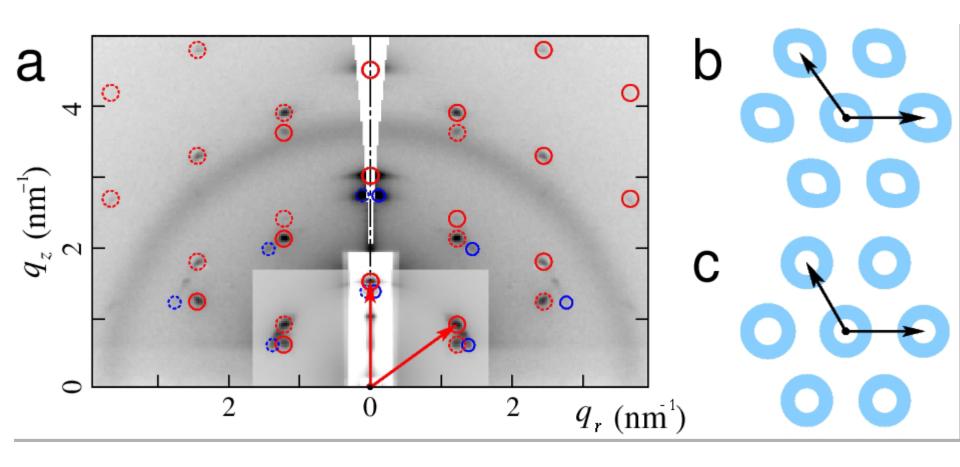


This experiment validates the stalk hypothesis for membrane fusion.

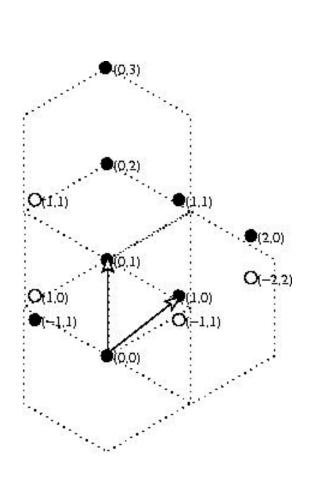


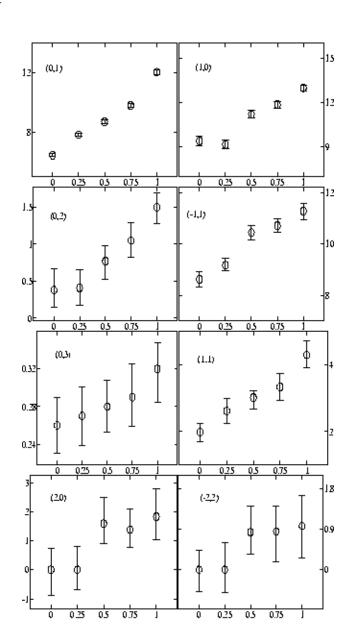


Distorted Hexagonal Phase



A_{DH} vs. x



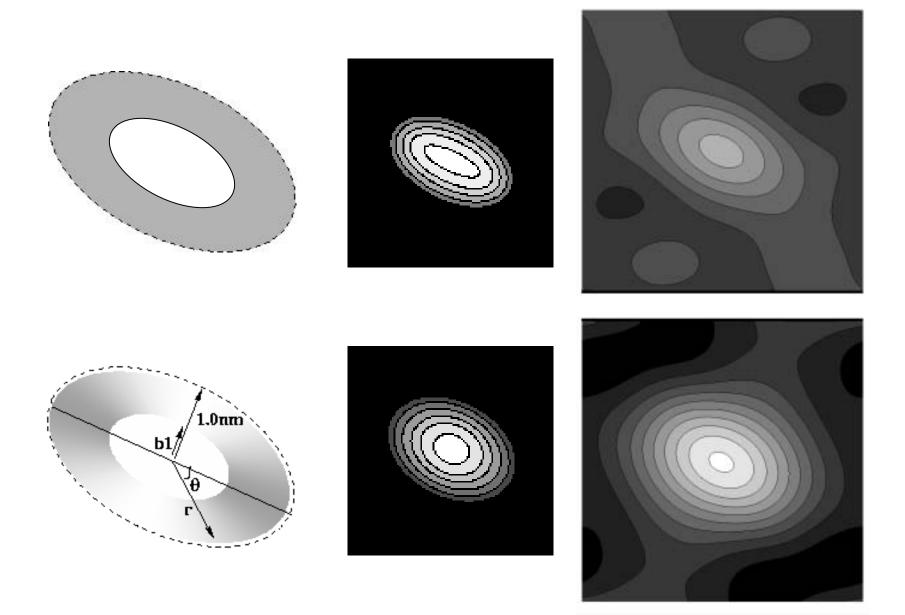


Water distribution vs. lipid distribution

Water

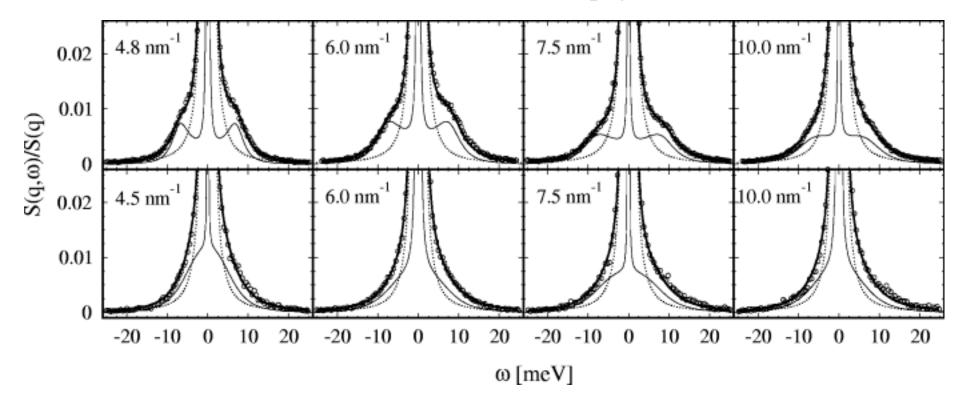
Lipid

A bent monolayer of a lipid mixture demixes its components in reaching the minimum of free energy.

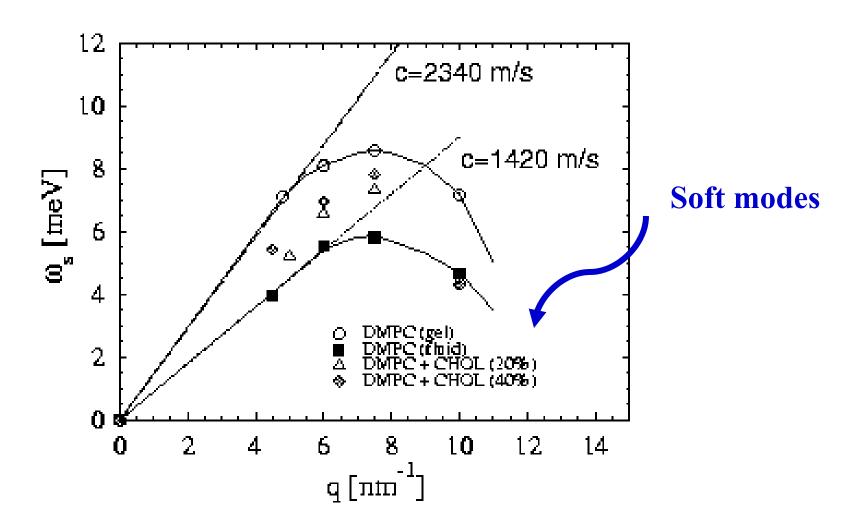


(5) Collective chain dynamics by in-plane inelastic X-ray scattering

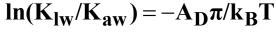
Weiss et al., Biophys. J. 84, 3767 (2003)

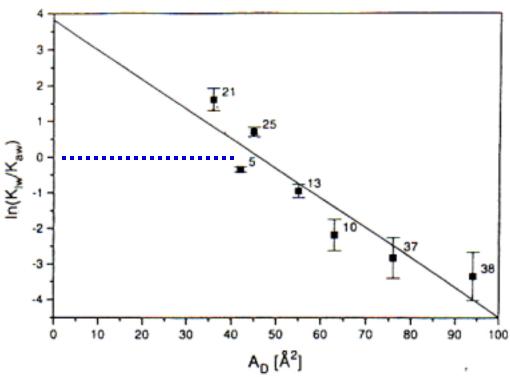


Dispersion curves of the sound mode propagating in-plane



The soft modes imply that It requires no work to insert a small peptide in the bilayer interface as shown by Seelig's experiment.





Fischer et al., J. Membr. Biol. 165, 201 (1998)

CONCLUSION

- Synchrotron radiation is essential for membrane research. Two features are particularly desirable:
- 1) Energy tunable (5-15kev) GISAX beamline.
- 2) 0.5mev-resolution inelastic beamline.

Whodunit

Former and current Graduate Students:

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Lin Yang

Thomas Weiss

Lai Ding

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Deng Pan

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Bob Lehrer, UCLA

Alan Waring, UCLA

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